

1d plume model based on equations in Joe Kordzi's Basic program. The solution is not coupled, but instead individual components are added together. Individual parts include regional groundwater velocity, operational plume, buoyancy, dispersion, and diffusion.

Facility: Corsicana Technologies
Case: 1 - k=191 md 100years

1. Define Units

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cp} &:= .01 \cdot \text{poise} \\ g &= 9.807 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \\ \text{md} &:= 7.32441 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot \frac{\frac{\text{ft}^3 \cdot \text{cp}}{\text{sec}}}{\frac{\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{psi}}{\text{ft}}} \\ \text{gal} &:= 0.1336894 \text{ ft}^3 \\ \text{acre} &:= 43560 \cdot \text{ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Reservoir and 10,000 Year Plume Demonstration Parameters

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{gi} &:= 61.97 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} & \rho_{gi} &:= 61.61 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \\ k &:= 191 \cdot \text{md} & \text{permeability} & \\ \phi &:= 0.20 & \text{porosity} & \\ h &:= 36 \cdot \text{ft} & \text{net thickness} & \\ \text{cumvolume} &:= 50 \cdot \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}} \cdot 30 \cdot \text{yr} & \text{viscosity} & \\ \mu &:= 0.479 \cdot \text{cp} & \text{viscosity} & \\ \Delta t &:= 100 \cdot \text{yr} & \text{plume drift time} & \\ \alpha_T &:= 16 \cdot \text{ft} & \text{transverse dispersivity} & \\ \alpha_L &:= 160 \cdot \text{ft} & \text{longitudinal dispersivity} & \\ V_{\text{drift}} &:= 0 \cdot \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{yr}} & \text{regional groundwater velocity} & \\ \rho_{gi} &= 0.987 \cdot \frac{\text{gm}}{\text{cm}^3} & \text{injectate density} & \\ \rho_{go} &= 0.993 \cdot \frac{\text{gm}}{\text{cm}^3} & \text{formation fluid density} & \\ \text{dip} &:= 200 \cdot \frac{\text{ft}}{2.355 \cdot \text{mi}} & \text{taken from structure map} & \\ \text{cumvolume} &= 7.889 \times 10^8 \text{ gal} & \text{cumulative injection volume} & \\ \theta &:= 0.92146586 \text{ deg} & \sin(\theta) = 0.016082 & \\ D_0 &:= 4.8 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{s}} & \text{free water diffusivity} & \\ \text{CRF} &:= 1 \cdot 10^{-3} & \text{concentration reduction factor} & \\ \tau &:= 1 & \text{tortuosity} & \end{aligned}$$

Light plume

3. Operational Plume Radius and Area

$$\text{operational_plume_radius} := \sqrt{\frac{\text{cumvolume}}{\pi \cdot \phi \cdot h}}$$

$$\text{operational_plume_radius} = 2.123 \times 10^3 \text{ ft}$$

calculated operational plume radius

$$\text{Area_of_plume} := \pi \cdot \text{operational_plume_radius}^2$$

$$\text{Area_of_plume} = 14153336.4 \text{ ft}^2$$

calculated operational plume area

$$\text{Area_of_plume} = 324.916 \text{ acre}$$

4. Movement due to Regional Ground Water Velocity

$$\Delta t = 100 \text{ yr} \quad \text{Vdrift} := 0 \cdot \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{yr}}$$

$$\text{Ground_water_movement_distance} = \text{Vdrift} \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\text{Ground_water_movement_distance} = 0 \text{ ft}$$

calculated movement from regional velocity

5. Movement due to density drift from bouyancy

$$\text{Den1} := 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{\alpha T \cdot \alpha L} \cdot k \cdot |\rho_{gi} - \rho_{go}| \cdot g \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\text{Den1} = 0.344 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Den2} := \phi^2 \cdot \mu \cdot \text{Area_of_plume}$$

$$\text{Den2} = 88.542 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Den3} := 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\alpha T \cdot \alpha L}}{\text{Area_of_plume} \cdot \phi}$$

$$\text{Den3} = 2.17 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Density_drift_distance} := \frac{\left[1 + \left(\frac{\text{Den1}}{\text{Den2}} \right)^{0.5} \right] - 1}{\text{Den3}}$$

$$\text{Density_drift_distance} = 8.9 \text{ ft}$$

calculated plume movement from bouyant drift

6. Movement due to dispersion and diffusion

$$\tau := 1$$

tortuosity

$$D0 = 4.8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \quad \text{free water diffusivity}$$

$CRF = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ concentration reduction factor

$L := \text{Density_drift_distance} + \text{operational_plume_radius}$

$L = 2131.47\text{ft}$ operational plume radius and buoyant plume length

$\text{standard_deviation} := [2 \cdot [(\alpha L \cdot L) + (D0 \cdot \tau \cdot \Delta t)]]^{0.5}$

$\text{standard_deviation} = 826.1\text{ft}$

Iterative Calculations for error function

$i := 0..600$ $X_i := 0.01 + (i \cdot 0.001)$ $X_0 = 0.01$

$\text{Error_CRF} := 2 \cdot (CRF)$ $\text{Error_CRF} = 0.002$

$\text{Error_function}_i := \text{erfc}(X_i)$ $\text{Error_function}_0 = 0.98871658444415$

$\text{Difference}_i := \text{Error_function}_i - \text{Error_CRF}$ $\text{Difference}_0 = 0.987$

$\text{Converge}(X, \text{tol}) := \begin{cases} j \leftarrow 0 \\ \text{while } \text{Difference}_j > \text{tol} \\ \quad j \leftarrow j + 1 \\ \quad X_j \end{cases}$ Programming loop to determine argument - solve inverse complementary error function

Define arrays for loop

$\text{Converge}(X, 0.0000000000001) = 2.186$

$Z := \text{Converge}(X, 0.0000000000001)$

$Z = 2.186$ The argument of the inverse complementary error function

$\Delta r := \sqrt{2} \cdot Z \cdot \text{standard_deviation}$ from the following equation: $CRF := \text{erfc}\left(\frac{\Delta r}{\text{standard_deviation} \cdot \sqrt{2}}\right)$

$\Delta r = 2553.8\text{ft}$ diffusive and dispersive plume component

7. Summary of Results

$\text{operational_plume_radius} = 2122.5\text{ft}$ calculated operational plume radius

$\text{Ground_water_movement_distance} = 0\text{ft}$ calculated movement from regional velocity

$\text{Density_drift_distance} = 8.9\text{ft}$ calculated plume movement from buoyant drift

$\Delta r = 2553.8\text{ft}$ diffusive and dispersive plume movement

total_plume_distance := operational_plume_radius + Ground_water_movement_distance + Density_drift_distance

total_plume_distance = 4685.3ft

total plume movement from all effects

↑ distance from well the .001 dispersion factor
is expected to be after 100 years